

# The Camden Journal.

VOLUME 30. CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870. NUMBER 9

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**T. W. PEGUES & SON.**

**TERMS.**  
THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.  
Advertisements inserted at one dollar and a half per square for the first insertion, one dollar for the second, seventy-five cents for the third and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Liberal discounts made to half-yearly and yearly advertisers.  
Transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.  
The space occupied by ten lines or less, of this size type constitute a square.

## MISCELLANY.

### Pictures of the Battle-Field.

Mr. Russell, in his letters to the London Times, descriptive of the battle-field of Sedan, says:  
The troops, brilliantly led, went right onward in a cloud of dust, but when they were within a couple of hundred yards of the Prussians one simultaneous volley burst out of the back, front and flank, which enveloped all in smoke. They were steady soldiers who pulled the trigger there. Down came horse and man; the army was utterly ruined. There was left in front of that deadly infantry but a heap of white and gray horses—a terrace of dead and dying disarmed men, and flying troopers, who tumbled at every instant. More total destruction of a bright pageantry could not be! There was another such scene yet to come. I could scarce keep the field glass to my eyes as the second and last body of cavalry—which was composed of light horse also—came thundering up out of the hollow. They were not so bold as the men on the white horses, who fell, many of them, at the very line of bayonets. The horses of these were as they came upon the ground covered with carcasses, and their line was broken, but the squadron leaders rode straight to death.

I will not dwell on the topic, but ask your readers to be content with the assurance that no human eye ever rested on such revolting objects as were presented by the battle-field around Sedan. Let them fancy masses of ordered rags glued together with blood and brains, and pinned into strange shapes by fragments of bones. Let them conceive men's bodies without heads, legs without bodies, heaps of human entrails attached to red and blue cloth, and disemboweled corpses in armor; bodies lying about in all attitudes, with skulls shattered, faces blown off, hips swashed, bones, flesh, and gay clothing all pounded together as if brayed in a mortar, extended for miles, not very thick in any one place, but recurring perpetually for weary hours, then they cannot, with the most vivid imagination, come up to the sickening reality of that butchery. No nightmare could be so frightful. Several times I came on spots where there were two horses lying dead together in harness killed by the same fragment. Several times I saw four, five, and six men, four, five, and six horses, all killed by the explosion of one projectile, and in one place there was no less than eight French soldiers, who must have been struck down by the bursting of a shell over a company, for they all lay round in a circle, with their feet inwards, each shattered in head or chest by a piece of shell, and no other dead being within a hundred yards of them.

**THE REPUBLICANS IN POWER.**  
Since the Republican party came to power, ten years ago, the various State expenditures have been quadrupled, and venality and corruption have made our legislative halls an offense to civilization; the Federal Congress has been controlled by tariff and bond holding rings to the threatened ruin of the country; under pre-emptory raising revenue for the Government a most outrageous tariff system has been built up; the expenditure of the Government has been most wasteful and extravagant, and the hard earned substance of the people has been wrung from them to enrich office-seekers; the public domain has been squandered shamelessly for the benefit of organized bands of greedy speculators; high public officials have emerged as if by magic from poverty to wealth, and the Presidential chair once occupied by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, has been converted into an office brokerage; the Supreme Court has been packed to procure a certain decision; and every effort, no matter how disgraceful, has been made to retain the hold on power.

Such is the record of nine years of power wielded by this sectional party. It is time there was a change. The people are acting on this principle. Let us carry the House of Representatives this year, and the Senate and President will come in due time.

New York Democrat.

Pensacola, Florida, has been sold out, and the best of the joke is that she has bid herself in. The carpet baggers and scoundrels who run the city government had levied illegal taxes that the city would not pay, and the property was put up for sale for taxes. Nobody would bid, and the city bought in the property. The next move, we suppose, will be to expel the citizens from the property, and we shall then see a city without inhabitants, and owned by a corporation that has no constituents.

### The Sun.

The following interesting facts concerning the sun are condensed from the recently published work of Amédée Gailemin:

The sun at the zenith (and 91 million miles' distance from us) gives as much light to any object as 68,000 candles three and a half feet from that object.

The light of the sun is about 75 times as intense as that of Drummond light, and the most dazzling electric light ever obtained was 24 times weaker than the sun's rays. The latter is 180,000 times stronger than that of a candle.

The sun's light at or near the zenith, with a clear sky, is about 1000 times greater than when the sun is setting; 200 times greater than when due at noon; and eight times as great as when five degrees high.

Dr. Wollaston calculated the light of the sun to be at least twenty thousand million times greater than that of Sirius or the dog star.

The light of the sun is 800,000 times greater than that of the moon. The sun's light at the planet Mercury is 7000 times greater than the planet Neptune.

The whole amount of the heating power of the solar rays which fall on the earth's surface, would melt a stratum of ice covering this surface one hundred feet thick. Yet the earth receives less than a thousand millionth part of the entire heat thrown out by the sun into space.

The entire heating power of the sun is great enough to melt a solid cylinder of ice forty-five miles in diameter, and constantly darted into the sun with a velocity of light, or 193,000 in a second.

All the mechanical agencies of the whole world—the power held by our coal fields, winds, running rivers, fleets, armies, cannons—are less than one two thousand millionth part of the entire agency of the sun.

The most accurate investigations and the latest discoveries show the mean distance of the sun from the earth to be about 91 million miles further from us in summer than in winter. It is about 4 million miles nearer than was formerly supposed.

The surface of the sun is round numbers, is about 2,300,000,000,000 square miles, although all this surface is some seventy times brighter than the Drummond light. Think of its being removed so far off, like the fixed stars, to only be seen twinkling point, we may judge faintly of the distance of the stars! The solid contents of the sun are 323,000,000,000,000,000 cubic miles.

All the planets together, if fused into one globe, would still leave the sun 600 times larger.

The weight of the sun has been ascertained by comparing its attraction to that of other bodies, and is 325,000 times greater than the weight of the earth. Its real weight is 2,154,106,580,000,000,000,000,000 tons!

A man weighing 200 lbs would weigh on the sun's surface, 54,000 lbs. On Venus, he would weigh 180 lbs.; on Mercury, 104 lbs.; and on Jupiter, 490.

If the earth revolved on its axis 17 times faster than it actually does, centrifugal force would destroy all weight. On the sun, it would require a revolution on its axis 133 times faster to produce the same result.

Herschel found with his great telescope that many of the stars which make up the milky way, judging from their size, were twenty-three hundred times as far as the nearest fixed stars; but beyond these still more remote and bluish light came, showing the milky way to be unfathomable. Light, flying 190,000 miles a second, must have been 10,000 years coming from those remote stars.

The ancients knew that the sun was large, from being seen alike from remote places. Anaxagoras thought it was larger than Peloponnesus—about enough to cover the State of Ohio. Heracleitus believed that every star was a world in the depths of space, surrounded, like ours, by an earth and planets. Kepler and Copernicus, two thousand years later, adopted the same theory.

**SHOCKING TREATMENT OF CUBAN LADIES.**—An account of the shocking treatment of Cuban ladies by the Spaniards in Havana appears in our correspondence from that city. On the 23d ult., twenty prisoners, all women and children, reached Havana by railway, and were led from the depot to the female prison under guard, and all tied, even children only five and six years old being tightly pinioned by the arms. At the head of the sad procession marched two handsome young ladies of eighteen years, both handcuffed. One was the daughter in law of President Céspedes, the other the daughter of Gen. Figueredo, recently garrotted at Santiago. The ladies were all members of the best families in the island. As these unfortunate creatures passed through the streets, the Spanish mob jeered and threatened them. In some instances attempted violence. Such outrages as these ought to arouse the indignation of the civilized world.

New York World.

Young lady physicians are multiplying throughout the country, and as a result, it is said, the young men are getting more sickly than they used to be.

### French Losses during the War.

The special correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune at Berlin gives, on the 26th ultimo, the following official statement of German captures thus far, not including Leon:

On the 2d of August, the day when Saarbrück was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, the French lost as prisoners six officers and sixty seven privates.

At Weissenbourg, 30 officers and 1,000 men as prisoners, 4 mitrailleurs, 22 cannon, 51 army wagons and carriages of all kinds.

At Woerth, 6,000 prisoners, including 100 officers, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleurs, 35 cannon, 42 wagons and carriages, 200 horses, the baggage and camp tents of two divisions, and two railway trains with provisions.

Same day, at Spichern, and during the days following those battles, in engagements at Reishofen and Sarreguemines, 2,500 prisoners, 4 guns, a pontoon train, a tented camp, and two magazines, containing 10,000 woolen blankets, 40,000 packages of rice, coffee and sugar, large quantities of wine, rum and tobacco, the last alone amounting to \$500,000.

These were captured in the fortresses surrendered during the first half of August: At Hanneau, 4 officers, 108 privates, 86 horses, a large supply of arms; at Lichtenberg, 3 officers, 280 privates, 7 guns, 200 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, powder, &c.; at Lutzelstein and Petite Pierre, large quantities of arms and munitions; at Marsal 60 guns.

The three days' fighting at Metz do not show such large captures of men and material because the enemy was able to save both under the guns of that fortress. Still, the captures were, at Vinville, 36 officers and 3,000 prisoners; Gravelotte, 54 officers and 3,000 prisoners. (The losses in killed and wounded during those three days were 25,000.)

Since then the captures have been, at the fortress of Vitry le François, 17 officers and 850 private prisoners, and 16 guns. At the engagements and battles at Nouart, B-aumont, and Sedan previous to the capitulation of the latter place, above 30,000 prisoners, more particularly at B-aumont, where the French lost 7,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 11 mitrailleurs, 23 guns, and a tent camp. At Sedan, before capitulation, nearly 25,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 25 guns. At the capitulation of Sedan, 1 Marshal of the Empire, 39 Generals, 230 staff officers, 2005 line officers, 34,450 privates, besides 14,000 wounded, all the eagles of the regiment taken, 70 mitrailleurs, 3.0 field guns, 150 fortr ss guns, and 10,000 horses.

Leon is not yet reported, but the surrender included 23 guns and many muskets. Add the captures at Toul (recently reported) and the total is 1 marshal, 39 generals, 3,359 officers, 106,950 privates, 10,280 horses, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleurs, 887 field and fortress guns, more than 400 wagons, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway trains, and almost incalculable quantities of supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions.

**SOCIAL HONOR.**—Every person should cultivate a nice sense of honor. In a hundred different ways this most fitting adjunct of the true lady or gentleman is often tried. For instance, one is a guest in a family where, perhaps, the domestic machinery does not run smoothly. There is sorrow in the house unsuspected by the outer world. Sometimes it is a dissipated son whose conduct is a shame and a grief to his parents, sometimes a relative whose eccentricities and peculiarities are a cloud on the home. Or, worst of all, husband and wife may not be in accord, and there may be often bitter words, spoken, and harsh reprimands. In any of those cases the guest is in honor bound to be blind and deaf, so far as people are concerned. If a gentle word within can do good, it may be well said; but to go forth and reveal the shadow of an unhappy secret to anyone, even your nearest friend, is an act of indecency and meanness almost unparalleled. Once in the sacred precincts of any home, admitted to its privacy, sharing its life, all that you see and hear should become a sacred trust. It is as really contemptible to gossip about such things as it would be to steal the silver or borrow the books and fail to return them.

**HOW MONKEYS ARE CAUGHT.**—From the chapter of Menageries, in Oliver Logan's "Before the Foot Lights and Behind the Scenes," we make the following extract:

Monkeys are such cunning creatures, one would suppose them the more difficult to catch than other wild animals. Pitfalls will take a lion, and the faulsh monarch of the forest will, after days starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resembles man. Their vices are human. They love liquor and fall. In Darius Sambar the natives make fermented beer of which monkeys are passionately fond. Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys, and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy, that attracts his comrades. Then an orgy begins, and in a short time the beasts show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. They are

too far gone to distract them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take them up, and then begin immediately to weep and cover them with kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to load him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds a support, and endeavor to go off also. Another will grasp at him, and so on till the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen of tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged, and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days, a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

**GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.**—Over three thousand People Killed.—A correspondent of the London Times writes from India:

"The Roman Catholic Bishop of Batang, on the confines of Tibet, China, and Burmah, writes to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of one hundred and eighty by ninety miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his letter is dated the 30th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at five in the morning and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which leveled the whole town, and killed or bruised half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendid Lamaserai, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash.

"The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chauveau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 413 Lama priests, 57 soldiers, and 2,812 'common people.' A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Pungmoostang, where Mr. T. T. Cooper met Suer Sugsutzing, the Nepalese Ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses that 'robbers, like wild beasts, ran everywhere.' To conclude, in the bishop's own words, 'the imperial highway from Peking to L'Hassa seems, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze tzu by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one.'

**CHURCH MATTERS.**—"Well Rufus, going to the First Presbyterian with me this morning?" "No, father. I reckon I'll go down to the Second Methodist." But on his way to the editor, Rufus uniformly stopped at the office, unlocked the old gentleman's private closet, and indulged himself with pleasant fluid. Every Sunday morning the Judge repeated his laudable inquiry; but Rufus preferred the Second Methodist. The Judge soon began to notice a marked diminution in the contents of his demijohn, and rightly suspected who was the culprit. The Judge emptied the remaining liquid into another vessel, and placed it in a secluded place. Next Sunday morning came the usual interrogation: "Going with me this morning, Rufus?" "No, father; I reckon I'll stick to the Second Methodist." On reaching the office, and taking hold of the demijohn, he not only saw with disgust that it was empty, but noticed a small piece of white paper attached to the handle, on which was legibly inscribed these words: "Second Methodist closed for repairs." After church, father and son met, and looking curiously at each other, smiled a little smile, but said nothing. The repairs on that Methodist building have not yet been completed.

**A HORRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.**—The Vienna Wanderer relates a horrible scene which occurred at Corinth, in Greece, at the execution of a number of brigands. The criminals were six in number, and two of them drew daggers at the moment when they were to lay their heads under the fatal axe, and rushed upon the executioners with frantic fury. One of the latter owed his safety only to a coat of mail he wore under his shirt, while another was dangerously wounded. The rest had to defend themselves with their axes and knives against the robbers, and did this with so much fury, that two of the criminals were dead and cut to pieces before their heads fell by the fatal axe. This horrible spectacle was enacted before an immense concourse of people.

**AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.**—Yesterday morning, as a "little barefoot" was passing down Franklin street, accompanied by a harmless and not pretty little shaggy dog, one of the dog catchers threw his net over the latter, when his little mistress screamed and wrung her hands as if her heart would break. Throwing herself upon the net, she begged him piteously to take her and let her little dog loose—that she was poor, and he was her only play mate. Her manner and frantic appeals attracted some gentlemen, who paid fifteen shillings and had her dog released to her. We need hardly add that she took him in her arms and ran for home, as fast as her little bare feet would carry her.—Richmond Whig.

**A DUTCHMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT FOR A STOLEN HORSE.**—Run away or was stolen; or was strayed, mine large black horse, about 15 or 16 hands high; he has been out four black legs, two behind and two before—he is black all over his body—he has some vite spots on his pack were de skin vos rap off, put I gressed 'em and de vite spots are all black agin. He trots and kanter and sometimes he walks, and ven he walks and all his hands and feet goes on von afth'r anoder; he has two eyes, von is but aut, and de toder ish ponde side he vont seo you. Ven he eats a good deal he has a pig belly; he has a long dail dat hangs behind, put I cut it shorter dodder day and not so long vot it vos; he holds up his head and looks gaily, and ven he has been frighten he jumps about like every ting in de world. He vill rite mit a stattle or a cart, or mill go by himself wid out nopoty, but a pag on his pack and a poy on it—he is not very old; and his head ven he walks or runs goes first, and his dail stais behind, only ven he gets mad and durns round; one dent sometimes his dail comes first. Vover vill pring him pack shall pay 5 dollars reward; and if he pring pack de tief dat stolen him, he shall pay pesites twenty dollars and ax no questions.

**BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.**—There is but a breath of air and a beat of the heart between this world and the next. And in the brief interval of a painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is with us, that we are powerless, and the all powerful, and the last faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter, we feel in the midst of stunning calamity about to befall us, that earth has no compensating good to the severity of our loss. But there is no grief without some beneficent provisions to soften its intensities. When the good and the lovely die, and the memory of their good deeds, like the moon beams on the stormy sea lights up our darkened hearts, and lends enchantment to the surroundings, a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it.

The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for his correctness of language, but who by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called on at a social meeting for a toast, gave "Success to forgery!"

## CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE:  
NO 291, MAIN STREET.

CAPITAL, \$200,000  
ASSETS, \$800,000  
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Encourage Southern Institutions.

This is a Southern Company, chartered by the Legislature of Tennessee, with a CAPITAL sufficient to make her reliable beyond a question and doing a strictly LIFE INSURANCE Business and none other. Profiting by the experience of older Companies and having adopted the most liberal plans together with rigid economy in our management, our success has exceeded our greatest expectations and has placed the COMPANY in a permanent and reliable position. In its first two years we have issued THREE THOUSAND AND THREE HUNDRED POLICIES, and our accumulations amount to EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Pres't, M. J. WICKS, President Memphis & Charleston R. R.  
Vice-Pres't, J. T. PETTIT.  
Sec'y, W. F. BOYLE.

REFERENCES:  
Hon. G. A. Trenholm, James H. Wilson and W. J. Magrath, of Charleston; Hon. J. P. King, of Augusta.

R. J. MAGILL,  
General Agent for S. C.  
DR. C. J. SHANNON Med. Examiner.

### "NOVELTY."

**"Oriode Gold Fountain Pen."**  
These Pens equal, and guaranteed for two years to do same service, as the best Gold Pen. Sample sent, post-paid 25 cents per Pen. Patent Eraser, Pen Holder, Penail Sharpener, Letter Opener, &c., combined; price 25 cents. Patent Corn Husker, 50 cents. Agents can make from \$3 to \$15 per day. Send for circular and samples, to JAMES GERARD & CO., P. O. Box 3391, 85 Nassau Street, New York 3m.

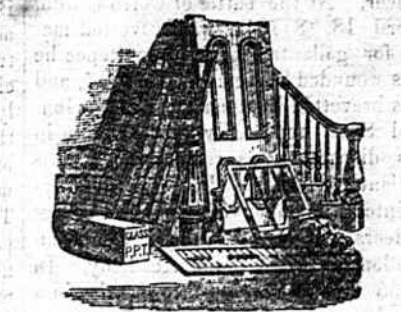
### \$100 REWARD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward will be paid to any one giving information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who fired the STORE HOUSE at Borkin's Wood Yard on the South Carolina Rail Road, and the one at Auerum's Plantation, on Wednesday night, 7th inst., or that of any one who may have instigated, assisted at, or known the fact either before or after the burning, all being equally guilty under the Law.  
The Reward paid and no questions asked.  
Sept. 15.

**THE RURAL CAROLINIAN**  
GREAT SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE,  
Two Dollars per Annum.

64 PAGES READING MATTER.  
30 PAGES ADVERTISEMENTS.  
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D. WYATT AIKEN,  
CHARLESTON & C.

**P. P. TOALE,**  
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Largest and most complete Manufactory of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., in the Southern States.  
{ Largest and most complete Manufactory of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, &c. in the Southern States.  
Priced Price List Defies Competition.  
SEND FOR ONE.  
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### \$1000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists.

**VIA FUGA.**  
DeBing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

**CONSUMPTION.**  
Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretory system; Corrects and Strengthens the nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere.  
Laboratory—142 Franklin St. Balt., Md. Aug

### NOTICE.

THE following Certificates of Stock in the Bank of Camden, held in the name of ALEXANDER SPARKS, deceased, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application will be made in three months from date, for renewal of the same, to wit:

No. 403, 17th January, 1838, 123 Shares, 557, 24th July, 1838, 71 Shares. 814, April 11th, 1840, 70 Shares.

T. P. LIDE,  
I. D. WILSON,  
Ex'ors Estate of A. SPARKS,  
Darlington, S. C. May 2, 1870. 3m.

W. K. THOMPSON, Adm'r. vs. J. S. THOMPSON, et al.  
Bill to Account, &c.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Court passed in above cause, the creditors of the estate of John Thompson are hereby notified to present their demands, on or before the first day of September next, to the undersigned at his office in Camden, or be debarred from all benefit of any decree made in said case.

J. D. DUNLAP, Referee.  
June 2, 1870. 3m.

**M. BISSELL.**  
Dentist.  
OFFICE ON BROAD STREET, OPP SITE THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JAS. DUNLAP.

WILL attend to all operations in his profession at the lowest prices that will pay him for labor and expenses. Should any of his operations fail within a reasonable time, he will restore them without charge, as has always been customary with him, although assertions to the contrary have been made by inconsiderate, or designing persons, especially where the failures may occur from want of care on his part, and not from causes foreign to himself.  
He would refer to his professional and personal friends.  
May 26 tf

**Pepper, Spices.**  
Starch, Corn Starch, and Arrow Root,  
For Sale by  
HODGSON & DUNLAP.

**WANTED AGENTS.**—\$75 to \$200 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sewer Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, roll, tuck, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1.00 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.  
For Circulars and Terms, apply or address J. W. ROGERS & CO., 402 Library Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machine under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

**CANDIES,**  
CRACKERS, Biscuits, Raisins, Chees, &c.  
KIRKLEY'S.